

## PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1854.

**SEVASTOPOL NOT TAKEN.**—The news bro't last week by telegraph, of the taking of Sevastopol, at a loss of 18,000 Russians killed, 22,000 prisoners, and ten ships of war destroyed, turns out to be a *hoax*. No such tragic slaughter and destruction had occurred, nor had much progress been made towards the reduction of the city at last accounts. Two or three severe battles had been fought, in which the allies were victorious, and no doubt was felt that the strong hold would eventually be taken, as well as the Russian fleet blockaded in the port, but the job was still on hands and remained yet to be accomplished.

**Indiana Banking.**

The Ohio law prohibiting the circulation of small notes of foreign banks in this state will probably exert a healthy influence in repelling from us the cloud of Indiana bills with which our state has been flooded. It is driving them home upon the sham banks in a very uncomfortable manner, and the probable consequence is that a large number of the mushroom "institutions" will have to speedily shut up shop. This will of course save *somebody* from a heavier loss by-and-bye.

We learn by travelers through the northern part of Indiana, that some of the petty banks of that section are the sheerest humbugs, being banks of issue and—*nothing else*! The Atlantic Bank of Jackson and the Salem Bank, are mentioned as instances, in which the locations no more need banking facilities for the accommodation of the trade and commerce of their respective neighborhoods than any other newly settled country destitute of either. They are located in the deep recesses of the country, away from the rush and turmoil of business channels, with the advantages of quiet and "the stated preaching of the gospel," and free from imminent dangers of burglary and highway robbery. One of them occupies a spare desk in one corner of a little country store, where, for two hours each week-day bank paper is paid out, if called for, and reluctantly taken in when sternly demanded; and the other performs similar accommodations on the romantic banks of a little lake. Of course such petty shinplaster shops are got up only for the express purpose of failing, and it is the interest of the public that they should fail soon as possible.

The receipts at the state fair in Newark were about \$9,000—\$5,000 less than last year.

The O. State Journal says that the majority for Swan for supreme judge will fall a little below 80,000. The official returns will be published soon.

The Kentucky Trust Company Bank has made an assignment. The depositors are first to be paid, then the note holders, and the balance, if any, to be paid to the stockholders. There are about \$9,000 only on deposit. There is supposed to be about \$700,000 of bills in circulation. The assets, it is thought, will be abundant to pay the depositors and note holders.—[O. S. Jour.]

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**—The legislature will stand as follows:

	Administration.	Opposition.
Senate,	18	15
House Representatives,	42	58
Total,	60	73

Opposition maj. on joint ballot, composed of whigs, natives and free soilers, 13  
A U. S. senator is to be chosen in place of James Cooper (whig,) whose term will expire in March next.

**Rumored Discovery of Sir John Franklin.**  
MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—The Herald of this morning has the following:

"In our extra of yesterday evening, we informed the public, that a rumor was current in town, that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and his crew, and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately dispatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house, at Lachine, and the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, enabled us to lay before our readers the following outlines of a dispatch, received by him yesterday, from Dr. Rae, who has been absent on the coast since 1st of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters, by express, to Sir George Simpson, via the Red river settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state, that from the Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the great fish river of Buck, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings in the mutilated corpses of some who had, evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions. This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who had found their remains, but from another band, who had obtained the details from them.—No doubt is felt of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession, various articles of European manufacture, which had been in possession of the whites.—Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved, Sir John Franklin, K. C. B., while others have crests on them, which identify the owners, as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition.

Drawings of some of them have been sent down. This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The French vessel, the Vesta, which was in collision with the Arctic, was running, according to the report of her commander, at the rate of eight knots, and the speed of the Arctic is stated on the same authority at not less than twelve knots. Immediately after the collision, Captain Duchesne noticed that the bulkhead of his vessel was not started, and he proceeded to lighten his vessel by throwing overboard all the cargo and luggage which was in the fore part of the vessel. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 150 mattresses, palliasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers, were now placed abaft the safety partition, over which were thrown sails, backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables, well and firmly wrapped round all.

The foremast, which had received some damage, was cut away, and contributed considerably to raise the head still more.—This occupied two days. They run under small steam for the nearest port, (St. Johns,) which they entered on the 30th, most providentially before the rising of a severe gale which blew on that day. The captain says he saved no one from the Arctic, but had one of his boats run down by her, while she was making the circuit round him after the accident. From the circumstance that Captain Luce steamed round him, to give assistance, he supposed the Arctic was not seriously damaged, and when she left him, his impression was she had made directly for New York. Otherwise the Vesta could and would have remained by her.

That the Arctic steamed off in the western direction, the statements heretofore published concur, and that the captain of the Vesta was thus put out of hearing of the signal guns which she subsequently fired, is not unaccountable.

A return just issued of the population of Ireland, shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen off *two millions* in the past 8 years. In the year 1805, the population was over five millions; in 1814, six millions; in 1824, seven millions; in 1837, eight millions; in 1846, 8,386,940; and in 1851, only 6,551,970.

For the Journal.

**Repetition.**

The young man who is an accomplished skater, became so through determined, persevering effort. When he first put on his skates and attempted to rise to an erect posture, he not only found himself on his back, but admitted to an exhibition of fire-works, free of expense. But by repeated effort he finally succeeded, and now he glides over the ice with an ease, velocity and voluptuousness of motion, which is equaled only by the swoop of the noble eagle.

Whence this improvement? Simply from an education of the muscles, and continued repetition was necessary to perfect that education. Had he been content with two or three efforts per winter, he would never have been able to perform that graceful and manly exercise.

The blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, machinist—in short all our mechanics have acquired their skill through patient, unremitting repetition. The task, which at first was performed bunglingly and with great labor, is now, after the proper organs have been duly trained or educated, executed with neatness and dispatch.

The organs of special sense and those of touch, are improved and perfected by being frequently called into action. By judicious exercise, the eye becomes quick and keen as exemplified by the sailor; the ear more acute as evidenced by the musician; the nose more sensitive as shown by the physician; the taste more exquisite as manifested by the gourmand, and the touch more delicate, as illustrated by the fingers of the child in picking up the broken threads at a spinning-jenny. Indeed, it is a law of our nature that *constant repetition* is indispensable to success, in any and all the active duties of life.

It is as indispensable to the education of the mind as to that of the physical system. The mind works by a material organ, the brain, and that is subject to the same law which governs the other organs of the body. To enable the brain to act with facility and efficiency in any required direction, its energies must be taxed regularly and frequently to the accomplishment of the desired object. The lawyer becomes successful by the trial of many causes; the minister eloquent by many preachings and the doctor skillful by extended practice. Were they to put forth effort, only occasionally, all history and observation teach us, they would never exceed mediocrity in their professions.

So is it with our youth attending school; if their efforts are frequently interrupted by absence from the school room, they can never become scholars. The mind may apprehend a scientific truth when first presented, but unless startling, it will make but a slight impression and be soon forgotten.—The impression must be deepened to become permanent; this can be effected only by repetition, and repetition can be secured only by *constant attendance*.

We see this great truth strikingly exemplified in districts where schools are in session but a portion of the year. The boy may attend four months, each winter, from the age of five to twenty-one years, (six years of ten months each) and yet fail to acquire a familiarity with the ordinary branches of a common school education. Had he devoted these six years to unbroken study, from the age of eleven to seventeen, he would be comparatively, an educated man. And four months uninterrupted attendance, is incomparably more valuable than the same amount scattered throughout the year.

Were parents to reflect upon this great and immutable law of our being, until they fully realized its truth and importance, there would be less of irregularity in attendance than now afflicts our schools. Justice to themselves, their offspring and the community, demand from them, its serious consideration.

By statistics in the Vineyard (Mass.) Gazette, it would appear that an uncommon phase exists as regards mortality in the little town of Tisbury, in Dukes county. More persons die aged from 80 to 90, than between the ages of 60 to 80. So the probability is greater that a person in that vicinity will live to be over 80 years old, than that he will die younger than that.

**THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—ITS CAUSES AND ITS LESSON.**—The result of the election of October 10th, 1854, has astonished the friends and foes of human freedom.

We had anticipated a decided victory in Ohio. We counted on forty thousand majority for Swan, but we did not, as we could not, foretell or foresee the *annihilation* of the Nebraska party. Let the victory yield no barren fruit, and while we rejoice and exult over it, let us for this end understand *how* it was won, and the lesson it teaches.

First, the Republicans of Ohio started right.

The call of the State Convention of July 13th, 1854, all remember. It embraced the one great issue, and abjured all political parties. The Convention itself was true, in letter and spirit, to that call. Resistance to slavery aggression and slavery extension embodied its central thought and the union of all true men to carry out that thought, was the policy it avowed. Old issues, half or wholly dead, were ignored. The popular and pressing State question even in regard to taxation was put aside, and that, too, when large sections of the State demanded, nay, clamored for its presentation and discussion. The purpose of the Convention, indeed, was religiously observed. Neither democrats, nor whigs, nor free soilers, stood up or stood out in it, distinctly as such, but merged—FUSED on a REPUBLICAN basis, into a REPUBLICAN party, with a fidelity and earnestness which assured the country of their triumph.

Secondly, the people of Ohio, loyally sustained the action of the Convention of the 13th of July, on the 10th of October.

There were a few counties in the State where old leaders disavowed this policy, or refused to be governed by it; but they were limited in number, though heretofore strong in influence. The people, generally, whatever their past party bias, endorsed the principles and policy of the State convention of July the 13th, and carried them out with a practical sagacity and an emphatic will. We need only cite a few instances to establish this fact. The democrats, Nichols, Mott, Day and Leiter, were borne up by a torrent of united freeman's voices; Giddings, Wade, Watson, Bliss, free soilers, were swept on through their co-operation by an overwhelming vote; while these whigs, Bingham, Galloway, Sherman and Horton, were elected, as it would seem, by the acclamation of the People. A closer examination into the details of each district, indeed, would only confirm our position. No matter how strongly democratic, whig or free soil each one may have been, past distinctions and the divisions, created by them were buried, as THE MEN OF OHIO voiced forth their indignant protest in one and in all, against the treachery of the administration and its northern serviles, and as they proclaimed to the oligarchs *unanimously* their fixed resolve, to stay their aggressions, and stop the extension of their cherished and sectional curse. There can be *now* no mistake as to their WILL. It is to denationalize slavery, and decentralize power.—[Cleveland Leader.]

**ANNO DOMINI.**—Wentworth closes his report of the election returns as follows:

"Taking Judge Douglas's course as the democratic platform, about what year of our Lord will he be sworn into the presidential office."

John P. Hale said in a speech recently, "In Ohio, there has not been a single whig, nor a single democrat, nor a single free democrat elected; but there have been *twenty-one* MEN elected by the spontaneous uprising of a whole people, who will represent the great principles of freedom and justice."

**ANOTHER BOAT FOUND.**—One of the Arctic's missing boats came into St. John's, last Friday, with 26 persons on board. They had been out upon the sea for ten days, and suffered greatly.

**COLLISION.**—The schooner Defiance, and a new vessel from Cleveland, the first loaded with wheat, and the latter with railroad iron, came in collision on Lake Huron, last Friday, and both vessels were sunk. The crews escaped in the boats.